NOTIFICATION.

No. 3880—L. C., dated Bangalore, 28th May 1938.

Under Rule 8 of the Rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the accompanying Bill to provide for the better control of the publication of newspapers and other printed works containing public news, is published for general information with the statement of objects and reasons.

By Order,
A. SUNDARARAJA RAO,
Secretary,
Mysore Legislative Council.

Bill to provide for the better control of the publication of newspapers and other printed works containing public news.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the efficient control of the publication of newspapers and other printed works containing public news; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short tittle and extent. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Mysore Newspapers Act, 193 .

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

Definitions. 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "book" includes every volume, part or division of a volume, pamphlet and leaflet, in any language, and every sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately printed or lithographed;

(2) "document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph or other visible representation;

(3) "Magistrate" means a District Magistrate;

(4) "newspaper" means any periodical work containing public news or comments on public news;

(5) "news-sheet" means any document other than a newspaper containing public news or comments on public news or any matter described in sub-section (1) of section 5;

(6) "press" includes a printing press and all machines, implements and plant and parts thereof and all materials used for multiplying documents;

(7) "printing press" includes all engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, implements, utensils and other plant or materials used for the purpose of printing;

(8) "unauthorised newspaper" means:

(*a*) any newspaper in respect of which there are not for the time being valid declarations under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as in force in Mysore; and

(*b*) any newspaper in respect of which security has been required under this Act, but has not been furnished as required; and

(*c*) any newspaper in respect of which permission of Government to publish has not been obtained or permission to which, if granted, has been withdrawn;

(9) "unauthorised news-sheet" means any news-sheet other than a news-sheet published by a person authorised under section 16 to publish it; and

(10) "undeclared press" means any press other than a press in respect of which there is for the time being a valid declaration under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as in force in Mysore.

Permission to publish.

3. No newspaper shall, without the written permission of the Government be published, and any such permission may, at any time be withdrawn by the Government.

Control of Printing Presses and Newspapers.

Deposit of security by keepers of printing presses.

4. (1) Any person keeping a printing press who is required to make a declaration under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as in force in Mysore, may be required by the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made, for reasons to be recorded in writing, to deposit with the Magistrate within ten days from the day on which the declaration is made, security to such an amount, not being more than one thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of Mysore as the person making the deposit may choose:

Provided that if a deposit has been required under sub-section (3) from any previous keeper of the printing press, the security which may be required under this sub-section may amount to three thousand rupees.

(2) Where security required under sub-section (1) has been deposited in respect of any printing press, and for a period of three months from the date of the declaration mentioned in sub-section (1) no order is made by the Government under section 5 in respect of such press, the security shall, on application by the keeper of the press, be refunded.

(3) Whenever it appears to the Government that any printing press, in respect of which security under the provisions of this Act has not been required, or having been required has been refunded under sub-section (2) is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 5, sub-section (1), the Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of the press stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, order the keeper to deposit with the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the press is situated security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than three thousand rupees as the Government may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of Mysore as the person making the deposit may choose.

(4) Such notice shall appoint a date, not being sooner than the tenth day after the date of the issue of the notice, on or before which the deposit shall be made.

Power to declare security or press forfeited in certain cases.

5. Whenever it appears to the Government that any printing press in respect of which any security has been ordered to be deposited under section 4 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which—

(*a*) incite to or encourage, or tend to incite to or to encourage, the commission of any offence of murder or any cognizable offence involving violence, or

(*b*) directly or indirectly express approval or admiration of any such offence, or of any person, real or fictitious, who has committed or is alleged or represented to have committed any such offence, or which end directly or indirectly—

(*c*) to seduce any officer, sowar, driver or follower in the Mysore Military Forces or any police officer from his allegiance or his duty, or

(*d*) to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty the King Emperor of India, or His Highness the Maharaja, or the Government established by law in British India and in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja, or the administration of justice in Mysore or any class or section of His Majesty the King Emperor of India's subjects in British India or His Highness the Maharaja's subjects in Mysore, or to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King Emperor of India or His Highness the Maharaja or the said Governments, or

(*e*) to put any person in fear or to cause annoyance to him and thereby induce him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security or to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do, or

(*f*) to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, or to commit any offence, or to refuse or defer payment of any land revenue, tax, rate, cess or other due or amount payable to Government, or to any local authority, or any rent of agricultural land or anything recoverable as arrears of or along with such rent, or

(*g*) to induce a public servant or a servant of a local authority to do any act or to forbear or delay to do any act connected with the exercise of his public functions or to resign his office, or

(*h*) to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty the King Emperor of India's or His Highness the Maharaja's subjects, or

(*i*) to prejudice the recruiting of persons to serve in any of the Mysore Military Forces, or in any Police Force, or to prejudice the training, discipline or administration of any such force,

the Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing press stating or describing the words, signs or visible representations which in its opinion are of the nature described above:

(i) where security has been deposited, declare such security, or any portion thereof, to be forfeited to Government, or

(ii) where security has not been deposited, declare the press to be forfeited to Government, and may also

declare all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found in Mysore to be forfeited to Government.

Explanation.—(i) No expression of approval or admiration made in a historical or literary work shall be deemed to be of the nature described in this sub-section unless it has the tendency described in clause (a).

(ii) Comments expressing disapprobation of the measures of the Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection shall not be deemed to be of the nature described in clause (d) of this sub-section.

(iii) Comments expressing disapprobation of the administrative or other action of the Government without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, shall not be deemed to be of the nature described in clause (*d*) of this sub-section.

(iv) Words pointing out, without malicious intention and with an honest view to their removal, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty the King Emperor of India's or His Highness the Maharaja's subjects shall not be deemed to be words of the nature described in clause (*h*) of this sub-section.

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (1) declaring a security, or any portion thereof, to be forfeited, the declaration made in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as in force in Mysore, shall be deemed to be annulled.

Deposit of further security.

6. (1) Where the security given in respect of any press or any portion thereof, has been declared forfeited under section 5 or section 7, every person making a fresh declaration in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as in force in Mysore, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom such declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees as the Magistrate may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of Mysore as the person making the deposit may choose.

(2) Where a portion only of the security given in respect of such press has been declared forfeited under section 5 or section 7, any unforfeited balance still in deposit shall be taken as part of the amount of security required under sub-section (1).

Power to declare further security and publications forfeited.

7. (1) If after security has been deposited under section 6, the printing press is again used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which, in the opinion of the Government, are of the nature described in section 5, sub-section (1), the Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing press, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare—

(*a*) the further security so deposited, or any portion thereof, and

(*b*) all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found in Mysore, to be forfeited to the Government.

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the issue of a notice under sub-section (1), the declaration made in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as in force in Mysore, shall be deemed to be annulled.

Deposit of security by publisher of newspaper.

8. (1) Any publisher of a newspaper who is required to make a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as in force in Mysore, may be required by the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made, for reasons to be recorded in writing to deposit with the Magistrate within ten days from the day on which the declaration is made, security to such an amount, not being more than one thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of Mysore as the person making the deposit may choose :

Provided that if a deposit has been required under sub-section (3) from any previous publisher of the newspaper, the security which may be required under this sub-section may amount to three thousand rupees.

(2) Where security required under sub-section (1) has been deposited in respect of any newspaper, and for a period of three months from the date of the declaration mentioned in sub-section (1) no order is made by the Government under section 9 in respect of such newspaper, the security shall, on an application by the publisher of the newspaper, be refunded.

(3) Whenever it appears to the Government that a newspaper published within Mysore in respect of which

security under the provisions of this Act has not been required, or having been required has been refunded under sub-section (2), contains any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 5, sub-section (1), the Government may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, require the publisher to deposit with the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the newspaper is published, security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than three thousand rupees, as the Government may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of Mysore as the person making the deposit may choose.

(4) Such notice shall appoint a date, not being sooner than the tenth day after the date of the issue of the notice, on or before which the deposit shall be made.

Power to declare security forfeited in certain cases.

9. (1) If any newspaper in respect of which any security to be deposited under section 8 contains any words, signs or visible representations which, in the opinion of the Government are of the nature described in section 5, sub-section (1), the Government may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations,—

(*a*) where the security has been deposited, declare such security, or any portion thereof, to be forfeited to the Government, or

(*b*) where the security has not been deposited, annul the declaration made by the publisher of such newspaper under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as in force in Mysore, and may also declare all copies of such newspaper, wherever found in Mysore, to be forfeited to Government.

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of issue of a notice under sub-section (1) declaring a security or any portion thereof, to be forfeited, the declaration made by the publisher of such newspaper under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as in force in Mysore, shall be deemed to be annulled.

Deposit of further security.

10. (1) Where the security given in respect of any newspaper, or any portion thereof, is declared forfeited under section 9 or section 11, any person making a fresh declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration

of Books Act, 1867, as in force in Mysore, as publisher of such newspaper, or any other newspaper which is the same in substance as the said newspaper, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made, security to such an amount, not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of Mysore as the person making the deposit may choose.

(2) Where a portion only of the security given in respect of such newspaper has been declared forfeited under section 9 or section 11, any unforfeited balance still in deposit shall be taken as part of the amount of security required under sub-section (1).

Power to declare further security and newspapers forfeited.

11. (1) If, after security has been deposited under section 10, the newspaper again contains any words, signs or visible representations which, in the opinion of the Government, are of the nature described in section 5, sub-section (1), the Government may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare—

(*a*) the further security so deposited or any portion thereof, and

(*b*) all copies of such newspaper wherever found in Mysore, to be forfeited to the Government.

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of the notice under sub-section (1), the declaration made by the publisher of such newspaper under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as in force in Mysore, shall be deemed to be annulled and no further declaration in respect of such newspaper shall be made save with the permission of the Government.

Penalty for keeping press or publishing newspaper without making deposit.

12. (1) Whoever keeps in his possession a press which is used for the printing of books or papers without making a deposit under section 4 or section 6 as required by the Government or the Magistrate as the case may be, shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

(2) Whoever publishes any newspaper without making a deposit under section 8 or section 10, as required by the Government or the Magistrate as the case may be,

or publishes such newspaper knowing that such security has not been deposited or publishes any newspaper without the permission of the Government as required under section 3 or after such permission has been withdrawn shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

Consequence of failure to deposit security as required.

13. (1) Where a deposit is required from the keeper of a printing press under section 4 such press shall not be used for the printing or publishing of any newspaper, book or other document after the expiry of the time allowed to make the deposit until the deposit has been made, and where a deposit is required from the keeper of a printing press under section 6, such press shall not be so used until the deposit has been made.

(2) Where any printing press is used in contravention of sub-section (1), the Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper thereof, declare the press to be forfeited to the Government.

(3) Where a deposit is required from the publisher of a newspaper under section 8 and the deposit is not made within the time allowed, the declaration made by the publisher under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as in force in Mysore shall be deemed to be annulled.

Return of deposited security in certain cases.

14. Where any person has deposited any security under this Act and ceases to keep the press in respect of which such security was deposited, or being a publisher, makes a declaration under section 8 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as in force in Mysore, he may apply to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such press is situate for the return of the said security; and thereupon such security shall, upon proof to the satisfaction of the Magistrate and subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, be returned to such person.

Issue of search warrant.

15. Where any printing press is or any copies of any newspapers, book or other document are declared forfeited to Government under section 5, section 7, section 9, section 11, or section 13, the Government may direct a Magistrate to issue a warrant empowering any police officer, not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, to seize and detain any property ordered to be forfeited and to enter upon and search for such property in any premises.

(i) Where any such property may be or may be reasonably suspected to be; or

(ii) where any copy of such newspaper, book or other document is kept for sale, distribution or publication or public exhibition or is reasonably suspected to be so kept.

Unauthorised news-sheets and newspapers.

Authorisation of persons to publish news-sheets.

16. (1) The Magistrate may, by order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, authorise any person by name to-publish a news-sheet, or to publish news-sheets from time to time.

(2) A copy of an order under sub-section (1) shall be furnished to the person thereby authorised.

(3) The Magistrate may at any time revoke an order made by him under sub-section (1).

Power to seize and destroy unauthorised news-sheet and newspapers.

17. (1) Any Police Officer, or any other person empowered in this behalf by the Government, may seize any unauthorised news-sheet or unauthorised newspaper, wherever found.

(2) Any District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class may by warrant authorise any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to enter upon and search any place where any stock of unauthorised news-sheets or unauthorised newspapers may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, and such police officer may seize any documents found in such place which, in his opinion, are unauthorised news-sheets or unauthorised newspapers.

(3) All documents seized under sub-section (1) shall be produced as soon as may be before a District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class and all documents seized under sub-section (2) shall be produced as soon as may be before the Court of the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

(4) If, in the opinion of such Magistrate or Court, any of such documents are unauthorised news-sheets or unauthorised newspapers, the Magistrate or Court may cause them to be destroyed. If, in the opinion of such Magistrate or Court, any of such documents are not unauthorised news-sheets or unauthorised newspapers, such Magistrate or Court shall dispose of them in the manner provided in sections 523, 524 and 525 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

Powers to seize and forfeit undeclared presses producing unauthorised news-sheets and newspapers.

18. (1) Where a District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate has reason to believe that an unauthorised news-sheet or unauthorised newspaper is being produced from an undeclared press within the limits of his jurisdiction, he may by warrant authorise any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to enter upon and search any place wherein such undeclared press may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, and if, in the opinion of such police officer, any press found in such place is an undeclared press and is used to produce an unauthorised news-sheet or unauthorised newspaper, he may seize such press and any documents found in the place which in his opinion are unauthorised news-sheets or unauthorised newspapers.

(2) The police officer shall make a report of the search to the Court which issued the warrant and shall produce before such Court, as soon as may be, all property seized :

Provided that where any press which has been seized cannot be readily removed, the police officer may produce before the Court only such parts thereof as he may think fit.

(3) If such Court, after such inquiry as it may deem requisite, is of opinion that a press seized under this section is an undeclared press which is used to produce an unauthorised news-sheet or unauthorised newspaper, it may, by order in writing, declare the press to be forfeited to the Government. If after such inquiry the Court is not of such opinion, it shall dispose of the press in the manner provided in sections 523, 524 and 525 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

(4) The Court shall deal with documents produced before it under this section in the manner provided in sub-section (4) of section 17.

Penalty for diseminating unauthorised news-sheets and newspapers.

19. (1) Whoever makes, sells, distributes, publishes or publicly exhibits or keeps for sale, distribution or publication, any unauthorised news-sheet or newspapers, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, any offence punishable under sub-section (1), and any abetment of any such offence shall be cognizable.

Special provisions relating to the seizure of certain documents.

Forfeiture of newspaper, etc., containing objectionable matters.

20. Where any newspaper, book or other document wherever made appears to the Government to contain any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 5, sub-section (1), the Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, stating the grounds of its opinion, declare every copy of the issue of the newspaper and every copy of such book or other document to be forfeited to the Government and thereupon any police officer may seize the same wherever found in Mysore and any Magistrate may by warrant authorise any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to enter upon and search for the same in any premises where any copy of such issue or any such book or other document may be reasonably suspected to be.

Non-transmission by Post.

21. No unauthorised news-sheet or unauthorised newspaper shall be transmitted by post.

Application to High Court to set aside order of forfeiture.

22. (1) The keeper of a printing press who has been ordered to deposit security under sub-section (3) of section 4 or the publisher of a newspaper who has been ordered to deposit security under sub-section (3) of section 8, or any person having an interest in any property in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under section 5, section 7, section 11 or section 20 may, within two months from the date of such order, apply to the High Court to set aside such order, and the High Court, shall decide if the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order was made did or did not contain any words, signs or visible representation of the nature described in section 5, sub-section (1).

(2) The keeper of a printing press in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under sub-section (2) of section 13 on the ground that it has been used in contravention of sub-section (1) of that section may apply to the High Court to set aside the order on the ground that the press was not so used.

Hearing by Special Bench.

23. Every such application shall be heard and determined by a Special Bench of the High Court consisting of not less than two Judges.

Order of Special Bench setting aside forfeiture.

24. (1) If it appears to the Special Bench on an application under sub-section (1) of section 22 that the words, signs or visible representations contained in the

newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order in question was made were not of the nature described in section 5, sub-section (1), the Special Bench shall set aside the order.

(2) If it appears to the Special Bench on an application under sub-section (2) of section 22 that the printing-press was not used in contravention of sub-section (1) of section 13, it shall set aside the order of forfeiture.

(3) Where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges forming the Special Bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of those Judges.

(4) Where there is no such majority which concurs in setting aside the order in question, the order shall stand.

Evidence to prove nature or tendency of newspaper.

25. On the hearing of an application under sub-section (1) of section 22 with reference to any newspaper, any copy of such newspaper published after the commencement of this Act may be given in evidence in aid of the proof of the nature or tendency of the words, signs or visible representations contained in such newspapers, in respect of which the order was made.

Procedure in High Court.

26. The High Court shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in the case of such applications, the amount of the costs thereof and the execution of orders passed thereon, and until such rules are framed, the practice of such Court in proceedings other than suits and appeals shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to such applications.

Supplemental.

Service of Notices.

27. Every notice under this Act shall be sent to a Magistrate, who shall cause it to be served in the manner provided for the service of summonses under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904:

Provided that if service in such manner cannot by the exercise of due diligence be effected, the serving officer shall, where the notice is directed to the keeper of a press, affix a copy thereof to some conspicuous part of the place where the press is situate, as described in the keeper's declaration under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as in force in Mysore and where the notice is directed to the publisher of a newspaper, to some conspicuous part of the premises where the publication of

such newspaper is conducted, as given in the publisher's declaration under section 5 of the said Act; and thereupon the notice shall be deemed to have been duly served.

Conduct of search.

28. Every warrant issued under this Act, shall so far as it relates to a search, be executed in the manner provided for the execution of search warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

Jurisdiction barred.

29. Every declaration of forfeiture purporting to be made under this Act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place, and no proceeding purporting to be taken under this Act shall be called in question by any Court, except the High Court on application under section 22 and no civil or criminal proceeding, except as provided by this Act, shall be instituted against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act.

Operation of other laws not barred.

30. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other laws for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act.

Declarations before whom to be made.

31. All declarations required to be made under section 4, section 5 and section 8 of the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867 as in force in Mysore shall be made before a District Magistrate.

Repeal.

32. The Mysore Newspapers Act III of 1908 is hereby repealed.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The repeal of the Newspaper Act, 1908, has been several times urged in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. A request was made in the Representative Assembly at its last Dasara Session that the present Act may be repealed and if necessary, one more or less on the lines of the British Indian Act placed on the Statute Book. Government expressed willingness to replace the present Act by an Act on nearly the same lines as the law in force in British India and this Bill has been accordingly prepared. The main principles of the Bill are as follows:—

1. The permission of Government must be obtained before the publication of a newspaper as heretofore.

2. The Magistrate before whom declaration is made may demand security either from the keeper of the

press or from the publisher of the newspaper under certain circumstances.

3. The Government may, if it appears to them that the press is used for printing or publishing objectionable matter such as incitement to the commission of an offence, seduction of military, sedition, etc., declare the security forfeited or, where no security is deposited, declare the press to be forfeited and the declaration made under the Press and Registration of Books Act, shall be annulled.

4. Where the security has been forfeited, any person making a fresh declaration in respect of such press or newspaper shall deposit a security of a larger amount.

5. If the press or the newspaper is again used for printing or publishing objectionable matter, the Government may forfeit the further security and the fresh declaration shall be annulled. No further declaration in respect of such newspaper shall be made save with the permission of the Government.

6. Failure to deposit security which is ordered is subject to the same penalty as the one to which the person would be liable for failure to make a declaration under the Press and Registration of Books Act.

7. Where a press or copies of a newspaper are declared forfeited, a Magistrate may authorise the Police to search for and seize them.

8. Unauthorised news-sheets or newspapers may be seized or destroyed.

9. Selling, publishing or keeping for sale or publication of any unauthorised news-sheet or newspaper is made punishable.

10. Any newspaper, book or document which appears to Government to contain objectionable matter may be declared to be forfeited.

11. Provision is made for application to the High Court against the orders of Government demanding security either from the keeper of the press, or from the publisher of a newspaper, or from an order of Government forfeiting the press or security deposited by such persons.

The bill closely follows the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1935. The penalty of deportation fixed in certain cases under the existing Act is removed and imprisonment is substituted for certain offences.